**IT Applications Unit 3, AOS 1, Online Communities**

Complete the following, from Chapter 2, Problem-solving Methodology, pgs, 60-80

**Evaluation Criteria and prototype websites, p 76**

**Identifying evaluation criteria**, p 76

1 What is the purpose of evaluating the solution?

In identifying evaluation criteria efficiency and effectiveness can be used as a scaffold.

2 give an example of a measure in terms of efficiency and effectiveness. Allow people to access information in a timely manner (Effectiveness), Allow members of the organisation to communicate easily with members of the community (Efficiency).

**Developing a prototype website, p 76**

**1** What is a prototype website? A prototype website is model or simulation of a website that demonstrates its functionality, partial navigation options and interface.

Development stage of PSM involve:

1 **Using validation**

1. How does validation occur? Validation occurs as it involves the checking of data for accuracy and completeness.

2 **Manipulation to build a solution**

1. List tasks involved with manipulation. Image compression, copying data, Meta tags, Navigation structures, inserting links, and designing forms.
2. What are cascading style sheets and meta tags? A CSS is used to ensure every page has common formats and conventions, and Meta tags are used for pictures and must be on every picture used, but Meta tags are not confined to pictures alone they are also used to make sure that search engine bots record accurate information.
3. **Testing the prototype solution**, p 78

List the testing undertaken for:

* Function
  + List some tests for functionality. Webpages load up, the navigation design works, both relative and absolute links within the website work properly.
  + What is the difference between an absolute and a relative link? An absolute link is a link that must be used to access a particular part of a site, a relative link is a link used to openly navigate and take you to a mediating page so even if the website is moved the link is still functional.
* Appearance
  + List some tests for appearance. Acceptable formats and conventions have been applied throughout the website, meets all the needs of the user, authorship details, Navigation bar easily understandable and easily accessed.
  1. Draw an example of an effective testing table.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Description of Test** | **Test Data Used** | **Expected results of the test** | **Actual results of test** | **Are there errors to correct?** |
| **Test 1:** Testing that the navigation bar works on the home page. | Click on each link to follow it to determine that it works as expected. | Each link in the navigation bar works. | Link worked as expected. | Actual result = Required result. |
| **Test 2:** Testing that the closed section of the website is protected with a password. | **Test data #1:Correct Password**  Name: Jai  Password: Letmein  **Test Data #2: Incorrect password**  Name: Jai  Password: 1234 | When the correct name and password are entered, the user will be taken to the closed section of the website.  Typing in the incorrect password will result in a dialog box error. | Did not work as expected.  See annotated screen dump to see result. | Actual result = incorrect result check password for the ‘closed’ section of the website. |
| **Test 3:** Testing that home page speed is less than 5 seconds. | Page size for index .html equals 34Kb  Theoretical worst case scenario modem speed = 56Kbps (7Kbps). | Expected loading time should be less than 5 seconds. | Model loads page in 4.2 seconds (stopwatch) | Actual result = required result  The download speed is OK. |